ground detection system which indicates current in the ground connection, has a range of at least 150 percent of neutral current rating and indicates the polarity of the fault.

[CGD 94–108, 61 FR 28276, June 4, 1996]

GROUNDED CONDUCTORS

§ 111.05–31 Grounding conductors for systems.

(a) A conductor for grounding a direct-current system must be the larger of:

(1) The largest conductor supplying the system; or

(2) No. 8 AWG (8.4mm^2).

(b) A conductor for grounding the neutral of an alternating-current system must meet Table 111.05–31(b).

TABLE 111.05–31(B)—NEUTRAL GROUNDING CONDUCTOR FOR ALTERNATING-CURRENT SYSTEM

Size of the largest generator cable or equivalent for parallel generators—AWG–MCM (mm^2)		Size of the system grounding conductor—AWG(mm^2)
Greater than	Less than or equal to	
.....	2 (33.6)	8 (8.4)
2 (33.6)	0 (53.5)	6 (13.3)
0 (53.5)	3/0 (85.0)	4 (21.2)
3/0 (85.0)	350 MCM (177)	2 (33.6)
350 MCM (177)	600 MCM (304)	0 (53.5)
600 MCM (304)	1100 MCM (557)	2/0 (67.5)
1100 MCM (557)	.....	3/0 (85.0)

§ 111.05–33 Equipment safety grounding (bonding) conductors.

(a) Each equipment grounding conductor must be sized in accordance with article 250–95 of the National Electrical Code (the NEC) (NFPA 70).

(b) Each equipment grounding conductor (other than a system grounding conductor) of a cable must be permanently identified as a grounding conductor in accordance with the requirements of article 310–12(b) of the NEC.

[CGD 94–108, 61 FR 28276, June 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23907, May 1, 1997]

§ 111.05–37 Overcurrent devices.

(a) A permanently grounded conductor must not have an overcurrent device unless the overcurrent device simultaneously opens each ungrounded conductor of the circuit.

(b) The neutral conductor of the emergency-main switchboard bus-tie must not have a switch or circuit breaker.

[CGD 94–108, 61 FR 28276, June 4, 1996]

Subpart 111.10—Power Supply

§ 111.10–1 Definitions.

As used in this Subpart:

(a) *Ships's service loads* mean electrical equipment for all auxiliary services necessary for maintaining the vessel in a normal, operational and habitable condition. Ship's service loads include, but are not limited to, all safety, lighting, ventilation, navigational, communications, habitability, and propulsion auxiliary loads. Electrical propulsion motor, bow thruster motor, cargo transfer, drilling, cargo refrigeration for other than Class 5.2 organic peroxides and Class 4.1 self-reactive substances, and other industrial type loads are not included.

(b) *Drilling loads* means all loads associated exclusively with the drilling operation including power to the drill table, mud system, and positioning equipment.

[CGD 74–125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94–108, 61 FR 28276, June 4, 1996; 62 FR 23907, May 1, 1997]

§ 111.10–3 Two generating sources.

In addition to the emergency power sources required under part 112 of this chapter, each self-propelled vessel and each mobile offshore drilling unit must have at least two electric generating sources.

[CGD 94–108, 61 FR 28276, June 4, 1996]

§ 111.10–4 Power requirements, generating sources.

(a) The aggregate capacity of the electric ship's service generating sources required in §111.10–3 must be sufficient for the ship's service loads.

(b) With the ship's service generating source of the largest capacity stopped, the combined capacity of the remaining electric ship's service generating source or sources must be sufficient to supply those services necessary to provide normal operational conditions of propulsion and safety, and minimum comfortable conditions of habitability. Habitability services include cooking,